

The one thing that would make us happy is always something the other fellow has.—Newspaperdom.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1909

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Weather for Friday.
Fair.
The Metals
Silver, 32 1/2 per ounce.
Copper (cathodes), 12 1/2 per pound.
Lead, 8 1/2 per 100 pounds.

RAIN AND SNOW, HALE AND WIND, OVER THE COUNTRY

Chicago the Center of Fierce Storm in Which Several People Were Killed.

TORNADOES IN SEVERAL STATES WEST AND SOUTH

LIVESTOCK SUFFERING ON THE RANGES—WIRES DOWN IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

Chicago, April 29.—A squall, with winds blowing forty-five miles an hour and rain falling in torrents, struck Chicago at 6:15 o'clock tonight. Wires went down in every direction and communication with other cities was completely severed.

"Peoria is experiencing the worst storm in its history," was the last message sent from that city just before communication was cut off.

The center of the storm was on the south side of the city. Here three laborers were killed and several were injured when the roof of the Grand Crossing Track company's plant was blown off. A cottage at Seventy-ninth street and Ellis avenue was blown down, and it was reported to the police that two men were killed and a woman and a child injured.

Wires Prostrated.
Telephone and telegraph wires were cut down on all sides of the city. It was the most complete prostration of wire service in twelve years. The Western Union reported that all its wires were cut off as though by a flash of lightning. Communication with the east was established slowly and by circuitous routes.

The Postal Telegraph company at 7 o'clock had the only wire in the city to New York.

Traffic was impeded on surface and elevated lines and suburban trains were delayed. Two inches of rain fell here and in neighboring cities. Many persons were injured by flying boards and knocked down by street cars and wagons.

Snow in Montana.

Helena, Mont., April 29.—Montana is witnessing the unusual spectacle of April snows this year. Day before yesterday several inches fell, only to be quickly absorbed. Last night it started falling again and continued intermittently today and now covers the ground in Helena for a depth of several inches. On the contrary, all agriculturists and horticulturists welcome the fall, as it means ample moisture for crops and ranges. The thermometer is 20 above zero here this morning.

New York in Storm Belt.

New York, April 29.—After nearly a month of cold and unseasonable weather, New York experienced a heavy April snow this morning. At 8 o'clock the snow flakes were falling as thick as it is in February. In the city the snow was as fast as it fell, but in the suburbs the ground was covered with a white blanket. This is the latest snowfall recorded in New York since that of May 6, 1881, which was regarded as a freak of the temperature. Since the beginning of April only one warm day has been experienced.

Ten Inches of Snow.

Pittsburg, April 29.—The heaviest snowfall of the winter in western Pennsylvania began last night and continued today. The snow was ten inches deep and still falling. Snow shovels, stored away for the summer, had to be brought out to clear the tracks of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Traction company. All traffic is experiencing delays. Trains are late and many telephone and telegraph wires have been broken.

In Pittsburg the weather is mild and the temperature is in the sixties.

Great Damage Reported.

St. Louis, April 29.—Reports received tonight from various points in Missouri, rain and wind in eastern Missouri and southern Illinois. Many windows were broken and many telegraph and telephone wires were of enormous size.

Quinn and Alto Pass, Ill., report heavy rains and hail. The storm was general throughout southern Illinois.

Rain began to fall at 10 o'clock and continued after the temperature fell, bringing hail.

Tornado in Arkansas.

Fort Smith, Ark., April 29.—At least six people were seriously injured late this afternoon in a tornado which passed over Washington and Crawford counties. At least eight houses were wrecked, and great damage done to crops. It was reported that the village of Harrold was blown away. The tornado was also seen at Dover and Springfield. It was feared that life had been lost.

Fourteen Injured.

Knoxville, Ark., April 29.—Fourteen persons were injured, two seriously, in a tornado here late this afternoon. Many houses were wrecked and great damage done to property generally. A storm passed over what is known as the "cyclone belt," which has had six tornadoes in the past two years.

Twenty Buildings Wrecked.

Cherokee, Ia., April 29.—Great damage was done by a storm which swept the country near Cherokee today. The wind was accompanied by hail. More than twenty buildings were wrecked.

Will Amount to Thousands.

Peoria, Ill., April 29.—A windstorm this afternoon wrecked the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy bridge over the Mississippi river.

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GREAT SPEECH BY MR. RAYNER OF MARYLAND

Payne-Aldrich Bill Denounced by One of the Democratic Leaders.

MINNESOTA SENATOR'S PLEA FOR FREE LUMBER

GENERAL DISCUSSION AROUSED IN WHICH MEMBERS OF THE SENATE PARTICIPATE.

Washington, April 29.—The entire time of the senate was again today given to the general discussion of the tariff bill. Senator Rayner of Maryland led off with a general denunciation of the protective system of the Republican party. He was followed by Senator Nelson of Minnesota, who made an earnest plea for the admission of lumber free of duty. His assertions aroused a quite general discussion, which was participated in by Senators Hale, Warren, Carter, Clapp, McLaurin, McCumber, Elkins, Aldrich and Gallagher.

Washington, April 29.—Declaring that free trade is impracticable in this country, and asserting that not a single Democrat would vote for it if presented to him in a bill, Senator Rayner of Maryland in the senate today delivered an address denouncing the Payne-Aldrich tariff measure as failing to provide revenue and protecting the industries of the country. Mr. Rayner frequently entered upon oratorical flights and concluded with a series of condemnations of the so-called trusts of the country. He declared his belief in incidental protection in order to maintain the wages of the American workmen.

Not a Question of Free Trade.

"I have never believed in free trade between this country and any other country," Mr. Rayner said. "I think the country would vote such a proposition down almost with practical unanimity. If there were a resolution now before the senate in favor of free trade, I do not believe it would receive a single vote upon our side of the chamber."

Reading from the Democratic platform of 1876 and 1882, Mr. Rayner said he embodied his party's axioms, "and that is," he added, "that we have no constitutional power to collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue."

Nothing for Consumer.

"The bill will not, and it does not," predicted Mr. Rayner, "in any substantial degree lower prices to the consumer; and I make another prediction, and that is that this bill will not in any substantial degree affect the inordinate profits that the protected industries are now receiving through custom house taxation."

Mr. Rayner combatted the idea that the great corporations of the country benefit the consumers by utilizing economies and increased wages. "The other hand," he declared of the trusts: "They raise prices, they limit production, they lower wages, they contract the demand for labor, they throttle competition, they monopolize the wealth of the land, they withdraw it from the channels of circulation, and when they are driven from one state they obtain their franchises in another, and then return with insolence to pursue their calling in the place from which they are banished."

Trusts All Powerful.

"I do not find within this bill a line or sentence that weakens their grasp upon the commerce of the country. On the contrary, they show their hateful front in almost every schedule of this bill. As against them, if I had the opportunity in the framing of this bill, I would open the ports of entry of this republic. I would bring them in competition with the markets of the world. It is said that if we do this we will interfere with other industries that are competing with them. There is hardly a word of truth in that statement, because they tolerate no rivalry and permit no interference."

Republican Testimony.

Senator Nelson, in his address said he did not mind being called a free trader if people cared to address him. He quoted from a speech made by President Taft in New York, in 1898, when he said the president had "come out squarely for a reduction of the tariff, and that course," he added, "had done more than anything else to make him dear and dear to the people of the upper Mississippi valley."

Mr. Nelson charged that oriental labor was being introduced into the United States by British Columbia.

Addressing Mr. Piles and other senators, Mr. Nelson said that lumbermen all made great fortunes.

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Getting Them Out.

DEFICIT OF NEARLY \$80,000,000 TO BE RAISED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Income Tax to Be Boosted and Stamp Duties Increased—Other Means to Be Employed in Filling the Exchequer.

London, April 29.—With a deficit of nearly \$80,000,000 to provide for, it was anticipated that David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, in introducing the budget in the house of commons today would tap springs of revenue. The chancellor, however, had nothing heroic to propose, and the additional expenditures will be met largely by increased drafts on the same sources that have hitherto furnished the bulk of the revenues.

Every nook and even the gangways were packed when the chancellor arose to make his three hours' speech.

Mr. Lloyd-George paid early attention to the navy. He said that to the increased expenditure on the navy and the old age pension the deficit was largely due. A considerable increase in naval expenditures was to be expected again next year, as in the present state of mind of Europe it would be stupidly folly to refuse adequately to provide for such increase.

Mr. Lloyd-George proposed to provide the necessary additional revenue as follows:

"By reducing the amount placed in the sinking fund by £7,000,000 and by a revision of the income tax and estate duties."

Increased Taxation.

"The tax on unearned incomes will be increased twofold to the pound, and the tax on earned incomes of over £2,000 will be raised to 1s. Persons earning under £500 a year are granted a new special abatement of £10 for every child under 16 years of age."

On incomes exceeding £5,000 a year, there is to be a super-tax of sixpence in the pound. It is estimated that the extra yield in the income tax will be £3,000,000.

With regard to the death duties the minimum and maximum rates remain unchanged, but there will be an increase in the intervening scale and estimated to yield an additional revenue of £2,500,000.

It is calculated that a revision of the legacy and succession duties will produce an additional revenue of £1,500,000.

Another proposal is an increase on a sliding scale of the stamp duties on share transactions, calculated to yield an extra £1,400,000.

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FORMER LOVER MURDERS GIRL

Then Kills Himself After Making Sure His Bloody Deed Was Done.

MURDERER A CHICAGO MAN

VICTIM A SENIOR AT SMITH COLLEGE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Northampton, Mass., April 29.—Enraged because she had broken her engagement with him and refused to renege it, Porter Smith of Chicago, who was graduated from Dartmouth college last year, today shot and killed Miss Helen Ayer Marden, a senior at Smith college, and then committed suicide.

Smith for several days had persistently followed Miss Marden and tried to force his attentions on her, but she refused to have anything to do with him. This forenoon when the majority of the students of Smith were in chapel, Miss Marden came out of the students' building, where she roomed. She had stayed away from the chapel exercises, it is understood, because she feared she would be further pursued by Smith on the way there. She had gone only a short distance when she met Smith. There were no students nearby, and it is not known whether there was any conversation between the two.

Girl Shot Down.

Suddenly students not far distant heard a shot and a girl's scream. Turning around they saw Smith standing beside the girl with a smoking revolver in his hand. Before they could reach the couple they saw Smith raise the revolver and fire two more shots at the girl. Miss Marden sank to the ground, and Smith immediately placed the muzzle of the weapon to his own head and fired, falling dead beside the young woman. Two bullets had entered Miss Marden's back near the neck, and a third had entered the head.

Marden's sister, Louise, is a member of the junior class at Smith college, and one of her classmates is Smith's sister, Miss Emeline Smith.

Miss Marden died shortly before noon.

Relatives Surprised.

Chicago, April 29.—Porter Smith's father, before his death some time ago, was a manufacturer of shoes in Chicago. An uncle, E. G. Smith, is a member of R. P. Smith & Sons, shoe manufacturers. Porter Smith was a traveling salesman for R. P. Smith & Sons. "Porter returned to Chicago from a western trip only three days ago," said Edward F. Smith today. "We thought he had again gone into that ground, and Smith immediately placed the muzzle of the weapon to his own head and fired, falling dead beside the young woman. Two bullets had entered Miss Marden's back near the neck, and a third had entered the head."

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BOODIES BEING CARRIED DOWN RIVER TO SEA

Victims of Massacres at Mersina Cast Into Water by Turkish Fanatics.

HOSPITALS FULL OF WOUNDED SURVIVORS

ARMENIAN GIRLS CARRIED OFF BY TURKS—HORRIBLE SCENES ENACTED IN ASIA MINOR.

Adana, Tuesday, April 27.—Conditions in the country surrounding Adana, a result of the recent fanatical Moslem movements upon the Christian population, are terrible. Dead bodies are being cast out of the fields. Numberless Armenian farm-houses have been burned. Conditions are most unsanitary and dysentery is appearing.

Mersina, Asiatic Turkey, Tuesday, April 27.—The river supplies into the sea here is carrying down many bodies of men, women and children. The undertakers were thrown into the river from the country above the city.

Adana, Saturday, April 24.—The emergency hospitals established here contain 300 patients suffering from wounds, many of whom are women. The average number of wounds to each patient is four. There is great need for food and medical supplies. Practically the entire Armenian population of Adana, 15,000 people, is homeless, without bedding or clothing. The food supply in the shops is exhausted. Some of the wounded Armenian women have told Miss Wallace, an English nurse who is caring for them, that they were shot by the Moslems because they screamed when they saw their husbands killed before their eyes. Many Armenian girls were carried off by the Turks as booty. A large number of mutilated bodies have been found in the houses of the city.

Vali to Blame.

During the first five days of the disorders, while fighting, killing and plundering were going on on all sides, the val of Adana kept the Turkish troops in government house day and night under orders. On the sixth day he ordered them to put a stop to the fighting, which had been going on the first day.

Stephen Trowbridge, an American missionary, said today: "One man is responsible for the disorders here—the val himself. He had it in his power to suppress lawlessness and massacre, but he liberally refrained from doing so. He said simply, 'We are not responsible.'"

The better of the val is Adana," Mr. Trowbridge continued, "the members of the committee of union and progress, are deeply grieved and saddened at this dreadful event. Some of them are ready to join in relief work for the Armenians. One boy already has opened his house to refugees."

Arms Confiscated.

The American missionaries allowed no arms, Ammunition or explosives in the mission premises. They confiscated all weapons at the entrance to their houses. During the four days of single shot, fired from the mission building, immunity was secured for the Armenians upon the condition that they would give up all their arms, and this stipulation was strictly carried out.

Only shots fired from the mission premises were by soldiers, who, toward the end of the five days of fighting, fired from the mission grounds and the roof of the town hall. The soldiers explained that this was partly "to communicate with the other forces," and partly "to show the Armenians that the missionaries have picked fourteen Mauser bullets from the walls of the girls' school. Few civilians had Mausers."

American School Fired.

The nuns in a building opposite the school saw an "Afghan" throwing masses of burning molasses in the streets. "The grounds of the American girls' school and at once gave the alarm. It took the missionaries five hours of hard work to put out the fire."

It is probable that the best elements of Adana will demand the execution of the val, William Chambers, an American missionary, is caring for 600 refugees in his house and on his grounds.

One of the most threatening features of the situation today is the garbage and filth in the streets, which have not been cleaned for a week. There is not enough water for drinking purposes or to dress the wounds of the injured.

The local authorities have received from the looters, but none of it has been returned to the owners. There are piles of loot in the government house and in the great brutality occurred in the neighboring towns of Badkiche, Osmali and Humidieh. In addition to killing the men, the Moslems carried off women and children for slaves.

TWO DAYS OF FIGHTING.

American Missionary Sends Word of Horrors at Adana.

Constantinople, April 29.—A telegram received here today from Adana says the fighting which began there again Sunday continued for two days; that a terrible fire was destroying the Christian quarters, the great St. Nubian whose name was a terror under Abdul Galata and Pera. The body was allowed to swing until 8 o'clock in the morning, and thousands of the people stopped to look at the great Nubian whose name was a terror under Abdul Galata and Pera. The dead man's face showed an underjaw and thick, heavy lips, in life he had been fully six feet four inches tall. Nadir was executed after a trial by court-martial on the charge that he instigated the mutiny of troops on April 12. He was reputed to be intensely ambitious, subtle minded and

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CONSPIRATORS PUT TO DEATH BY REFORMERS

Young Turks Visit Extreme Penalty Upon Advisers of Former Sultan.

NADIR PASHA HANGED TO GALATA BRIDGE

PROMISE OF PUNISHMENT FOR THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

Constantinople, April 29.—The constitutionalists have lost no time in bringing the conspirators in the recent rising to trial. The military court sitting in the war office today condemned about 250 prisoners to death, and they were executed.

Nadir Pasha, the second eunuch of the palace, whose sentence was pronounced yesterday, was hanged at dawn on the Galata bridge, and his great body was viewed by thousands.

The national assembly, which met under the presidency of Said Pasha, decided that the sultan should take the oath of the constitution within a week. The assembly also ratified the removal of Abdul Hamid to Saloniki.

Punishment Promised.

The government has decided to send a commission to Adana to try by court-martial the instigators of the massacres, and the committee is authorized to act with the utmost severity.

It is alleged that the chief authors of the recent mutiny were Abdul Hamid's favorite son, Prince Mehmed Burhan Eddine; Rear Admiral Said Pasha, son of Kiamil Pasha, the former grand vizier, and Nadir Pasha, who were engaged for a long time prior to the rising in corrupting the troops. The two former have fled.

Asni Bey, inspector general of the Saloniki police, who was charged with the transport of the former sultan to Saloniki, relates that when he arrived at the palace at 1 o'clock in the morning he found Abdul Hamid in a salon, which was illuminated as though for a gala occasion by every candle and torch that could be found in the building. This was because Abdul Hamid dreads darkness; he has always been in fear of assassination. He sat quite alone, with the exception of two eunuchs in a corner, in the same negligent attitude as on the previous day. Being told that he must depart, he hesitated and appeared not to be taken to Saloniki. He wanted to go to the Chiragan palace.

Siege Raised.

A welcome message was received today from the town of Hadjin, in the province of Adana, where five American women missionaries have been alone with 1,000 refugees, who sought safety there from bands of Moslems seeking to put them to the sword. Hadjin has withstood a siege for the past eight days, and the missionaries have been sending out frantic appeals for help.

Today a message reached here from Miss Lambert, the daughter of Bishop Lambert, timed 10:22 a. m., which said: "With the arrival of the troops the disorders in and about the city have ceased and we are all safe and well."

The Turkish cabinet has taken up the consideration of the situation in Adana and neighboring districts. The new governor general, Mustafa Zihni, is due to arrive at the town of Adana tonight or tomorrow. He has been instructed to take the most energetic measures to re-establish order and to relieve the suffering.

Adiel Bey, permanent under secretary of the state in the ministry of the interior, today said that the government would make a searching investigation into the cause of the disorders and punish the instigators.

The secretary said the government recognized the necessity of providing food, medicine and shelter for the sufferers and had taken steps to provide these and inaugurate other measures of relief. In reply to a question as to what connection existed between the massacres and the political events in Constantinople, Adiel Bey replied that that, too, was being investigated.

HANGED TO BRIDGE.

Nadir Pasha Paid the Penalty of Long Years of Crime.

Constantinople, April 29.—Nadir Pasha, the second eunuch of the palace under the regime of Abdul Hamid, was hanged at dawn today on the Galata bridge, the great Nubian whose name was a terror under Abdul Galata and Pera. The body was allowed to swing until 8 o'clock in the morning, and thousands of the people stopped to look at the great Nubian whose name was a terror under Abdul Galata and Pera. The dead man's face showed an underjaw and thick, heavy lips, in life he had been fully six feet four inches tall. Nadir was executed after a trial by court-martial on the charge that he instigated the mutiny of troops on April 12. He was reputed to be intensely ambitious, subtle minded and

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